SEPTEMBER 4, 1788. THE NUMBER 319.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Mr. NICOLSON.

SIR,

From some aspersions which were thrown out in the late Hon. Convention, by a letter from Captain William Smith Ballard, to Col. William White. we think it necessary in order to satisfy the public of the rectitude of our conduct, to publish the following documents.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

WADDY THOMPSON, } Com's
CHARLES YANCEY, } who
THOMAS JOHNSON, Shff } acted.

IN CONVENTION,

SATURDAY, the 7th of JUNE, 1788.

MR. Wythe reported from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, that the committee had, according to order, had under their consideration, the petition of Richard Morris, complaining of an undue election and return of Mr William White, as a delegate to serve in this Convention for the county of Louisa, and had come to several resolution thereupon which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same were again severally twice read, and agreed to by the House, as followeth:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee That the petitioner do either by himself, or his agent, within two days deliver to the sitting member, or his agent, lists of the persons intended by the petitioner to be objected to, who voted for the sitting member, giving in the said lists the several heads of objections and distinguishing the same against the names of the votes objected to; and that the sitting member do by himself or his agent, on or before the 16th day of this instant, (June) deliver the like lists, on his part, to the petitioner, or his agent.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee. That the depositions of the witnesses, as well on behalf of the petitioner as the sitting member, be taken before Nelson Anderson, Waddy Thompson, and Charles Yancey, gentlemen, and Thomas Johnson the sheriff of the said county of Louisa, or any three of them.

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the further consideration of the said petition be deferred until Wednesday the 18th of this instant, (June.)

In obedience of a resolution of the Honourable Convention dated June 7th, in a matter of controversy between Colonel Richard Morris and Colonel William White.

IT appearing to us, that a blank subpœna having been delivered to the sheriff, in consequence of which no witnesses appeared in behalf of said William White, as none could be summoned, and the said White failing to furnish said Morris with a list agreeable to a said resolve, we then proceeded to examine the witnesses in behalf of said Morris, which appeared agreeable to the enclosed affidavits, signed by us

Capt William Smith appeared as agent for Colonel William White, and objected to the legallity of our proceedings without giving any satisfactory reasons to us for so doing

Given under our hands this 16th day of June 1788

WADDY THOMPSON.
CHARLES YANCEY.
THOMAS JOHNSON, sheriff

Louisa, June 16, 1788.

Dear Sir,

I ATTENDED at Capt. Charles Yancey's this day, having heard that the Commissioners were to attend there to determine the right of election between you and Colonel Morris in the cause of the present Convention, Mr. Poindexter (your other agent) not being in the county, has a good deal embarrassed me, as I was at a loss how to conduct the matter; however I attended in order to do you that justice that might be in my power. we waited until late in the afternoon, when Colonel Morris wrote to Colonel Minor to proceed to take the depositions in his absence, without appointing any agent on his side, I objected that as Col. Morris did not appear by himself or agent that the business should not go on: in consequence of which a good deal of altercation insued, but at length it was agreed to refer it to a majority of the Commissioners whether they should proceed or not, on which they were divided, Colonel Nelson Anderson withdrew himself, who was of opinion that they ought not to proceed on the business, after which it was agreed that Colonel Garret Minor should act for Colonel Morris, and the other three Commissioners should proceed to do the business I then moved that my objections should be entered and transmitted to the Convention, which was refused, and I think I can say with propriety, that every step I undertook on your behalf, was rejected unjustly; as I have no weight with the gentlemen, all I can do is to be an idle spectator to what I think the most partial piece of business I ever saw conducted; Colonel Anderson is also an idle spectator to the business. Was I to go on to endeavour to give you a right idea of the days business, I fear I should tire your patience, and perhaps all a good deal short in my account. I think you are treated very unjustly, ungenerously and ungenteely all I have to add, is, that I should be happy had it been in my power to give you justice. I refer you to those persons present for the confirmation of what I assert, as also for further information. and remain

Your most obedient
Humble servant.
WILLIAM SMITH, Junior.

We whose names are signed look on it that the facts abovementioned are justly stated.

NELSON ANDERSON.
RICHARD PAULETT.

After writing the within, I have again applied to the Commissioners to enter my objection, which they say they will do after going through the business which effectually stops my taking any further steps, as I do not know in what manner they will enter my objections.

WM. SMITH, Junior

P. S. Since writing the above, I have waited on the Commissioners as a witness in your behalf, being qualified to swear that several persons who voted for Col. Morris, had no legal vote, which I have been informed of by the persons themselves, also to establish Richard Paulet's vote as good, who voted for you, and was refused. and not set down at the election. They refused depositions on your side until they had heard every matter in favour of Col Morris, saying that I had better wait than others; accordingly about or little before sun-set, they did agree to hear witness on your side. When I proceeded to write depositions in your favour, after proceeding a considerable length, Col. Minor, in favour of Col. Morris, objected to the depositions on your side, saying that Col. Morris nor his agent were not present (mark this) upon which I was, I may say, amazed. The objection made by Col Minor was allowed, and entered accordingly, upon which I went from their presence in confusion Mr. Thomas Johnson, sheriff, followed me, when I was about to get on my horse, and mentioned something about coming back. But believe me sir, I never wish to transact business with gentlemen of their turn I will say no more only I wish you to understand that all the gentlemen did not appear to act on the same principle.

I am, Your's
WM. SMITH, Junior.

I do hereby certify that the above postcript contains facts.

RICHARD PAULETT.

Col WILLIAM WHITE, }
Richmond. }

City of Richmond, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a letter and postcripts, read in Convention this day.

Given under my hand this 21st June 1788

JOHN BECKLEY, Secretary.

Louisa county, Sc.

THE deposition of Col. Charles Barrett, and Captain Aaron Fontaine, in a certain dispute or controversy between Waddy Thomson, Charles Yancey, and Thomas Johnson, gentlemen Commissioners (appointed by the late Hon. Convention) and William Smith B. Nelson Anderson and Richard Paulett These deponents after being solemnly sworn do depose and say, that in consequence of our having seen a letter of Capt William Smith's. to Col William White, and attested or certified by Nelson Anderson and Richard Paulett, accusing Capt. Waddy Thomson, Charles Yancey and Thomas Johnson, sheriff, late Commissioners, in a matter of controversy between Col. Richard Morris and Col. William White, respecting the election of members to Convention, of partiality in the execution of their office, We do therefore certify that we were present on the 16th of June last, at the house of Capt. Charles Yancey, where the said Commissioners met agreeable to a resolve of the Hon. Convention, and that we did not observe any thing in the conduct of either of the gentlemen Commissioners, which favoured the least of partiality to either of the parties, and it appeared to us from the behaviour of Mr. Smith. who was agent for Col. White, that he meant to procrastinate the business as much as possible.

CHARLES BARRETT.
AARON FONTAINE.

LOUISA, to wit:

Sworn to before me Henry Garrett, a Justice of the Peace for said county in due form, this 13th day of August.

H. GARRITT.

Louisa County, to wit:

THE affidavit of Thomas Meriwether of lawful age, in a matter of controversy between Waddy Thomson, Charles Yancey and Thomas Johnson jun gentlemen, Commissioners appointed by the late Convention, to take the depositions of sundry persons touching the legality of their votes in a disputed election between Col. Richard Morris and Col. William White and William Smith Ballard, Nelson Anderson, and Richard Paulett This deponent after being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he was at the house of Charles Yancey on the 16th of June. the day appointed for the meeting of the said Commissioners. the said William Smith appeared as agent for Col. White. (who was absent) the Commissioners proceeded to take the depositions of the witness's that appeared, and while they were engaged in doing the business. Mr. Smith desired them to enter his objections to their proceedings; they told him that they were then very much engaged in taking the depositions of sundry persons that were anxious to return to their several homes (it being late in the evening) but when they were ready to make up their report, would enter any objections he would offer; he appeared to be very much offended. and proceeded to write a letter I suppose, to Col White, after some considerable time was taken up in writing he and Col. Nelson Anderson walked aside, and after being in private a while Mr. Anderson came to the Commissioners and asked them if they refused to enter Mr. Smith's objections. they replied in the negative; and after they had nearly taken all the depositions. Mr. Smith told them, that he wished to give his deposition respecting several persons right to vote; they desired him to write his deposition, he accordingly began to write it, and Col. Garritt Minor (who appeared in behalf of Col Morris) objected to his giving his deposition but the objection was over ruled by the Commissioners. Immediately Mr. Smith taking offence tore up the paper he was writing on, and went to his horse. One of the Commissioners followed him. and desired him to come back and give his deposition, but he refused to do it. Since the letter from Mr. Smith was read in Convention I happened to be in company with Col Nelson Anderson (who attested the letter,) and a conversation arising respecting the letter. he said that he did not sign the letter as containing facts, but to prove that Mr. Smith wrote the said letter, this deponent further saith that the Commissioners appeared to act fairly and impartially on the occasion.

THOMAS MERIWITHER.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of July 1788.

GARRITT MINOR.

The deposition of Garritt Minor, of lawful age, taken and sworn to before me John Poindexter, a magistrate for the county of Louisa, this 20th day of August 1788.

DEPOSETH that being at the house of Charles Yancey gentleman, on the 16th of June past, this deponent received a letter from Col. Richard Morris, requesting that he would apply to certain gentlemen Commissioners to take depositions in a dispute between the said Morris and Col William White, respecting the legality of certain votes at a late election for the county of Louisa, to represent the county in Convention; with this letter this deponent received also a list of voters objected to by the said Morris, and a copy of the resolves of a committee of the Hon Convention, which this deponent laid before the gentlemen Commissioners therein appointed, and requested on behalf of the said Morris that they would proceed to take the depositions of such persons as were then present. This was objected to by Capt William Smith, who appeared as agent to Col. White. But on this deponent shewing that Col Morris had done every thing that lay in him to do agreeable to the resolution of the Hon. Committee Three of the gentlemen appointed in the resolve, to wit: Waddy Thomson, Charles Yancey, and Thomas Johnson, proceeded to take the depositions that were offered, on the occasion which this deponent thinks and believes they did fairly and impartially.

The other gentleman Commissioner, to wit: Col. Nelson Anderson refused to assist in the business, on the suggestion of Capt. Smith, that Col. Morris was absent

did not give him notice of the votes that he meant to object to on behalf of Col. White. Although this deponent shewed him plainly that Col Morris had done every thing requisite on his part agreeable to the resolve of the Honourable Committee.

This deponent thinks and believes, that Capt. Smith only wished to procrastinate the day's business, as this would have answered every purpose for which he was appointed. When Capt. Smith proposed giving in his own deposition, this deponent objected to the legality of it, observing that it could not go to the Hon. Committee as legal evidence until Col. Morris had been first served, by Col White or his agent, with a copy of the objectionable voters. The gentlemen Commissioners over ruled this objection, and said they would take his deposition but the said Smith went off seemingly much offended, reflecting in a very indecent and improper manner, on the gentlemen commissioners.

Sworn to before me

JOHN POINDEXTER.

State of North Carolina,

In CONVENTION, August 2, 1788.

RESOLVED, That a Declaration of Rights, asserting and securing from encroachment the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and the unalienable rights of the people, together with amendments to the most ambiguous and exceptionable parts of the said Constitution of Government, ought to be laid before Congress, or the Convention of the states that shall or may be called for the purpose of amending the said Constitution, for their consideration, previous to the ratification of the Constitution aforesaid, on the part of the state of North Carolina.

Declaration of Rights.

1st. THAT there are certain natural rights of which men, when they form a social compact, cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life, and liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2d That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates therefore are their trustees, and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3d. That Government ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people; and that the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind.

4th. That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of Magistrate, Legislator, or Judge, or any other public office, to be hereditary.

5th. That the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary powers of government should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the public burthens, they should at fixed periods be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people; and the vacancies be supplied by certain and regular elections; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the Constitution of Government, and the laws shall direct.

6th. That elections of Representatives in the Legislature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of suffrage: And no aid, charge, tax or fee, can be set, rated or levied upon the people without their consent, or that of their Representatives, so elected, or can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good.

7th. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority without the consent of the Representatives of the people in the Legislature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8th. That in all capital and criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence and be allowed counsel in his favour, and to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

9th. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, privileges, or franchises, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

10th. That every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied nor delayed.

11th. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is one of the greatest securities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

12th. That every freeman ought to find a certain remedy by recourse to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all establishments, or regulations, contravening these, are oppressive and unjust.

13th. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

14th. That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures of his person, his papers, and property: All warrants therefore to search suspected places, or seize any freeman, his papers or property, without information upon oath (or affirmation of a person religiously scrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive, and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend any suspected person without specially naming or describing the place or person, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

15th. That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for the common good, or to instruct their representatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

16th. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments; that the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated.

17th. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free state That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumstances and protection of the community will admit; and that in all cases, the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power.

18th. That no soldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, and in time of war in such manner only as the law directs.

19th. That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his stead

20th. That religion or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right, to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that no particular religious sect or society ought to be favoured or established by law in preference to others.

Amendments to the Constitution.

I. THAT each state in the union shall, respectively, retain every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this Constitution delegated to the Congress of the United States, or to the departments of the Federal Government.

II. That there shall be one Representative for every 30,000, according to the enumeration or census, mentioned in the Constitution, until the whole number of Representatives amounts to two hundred, after which, that number may be continued or increased, as Congress shall direct, upon the principles fixed in the Constitution, by apportioning the Representatives of each state to some greater number of people from time to time, as population encreases.

III. When Congress shall lay direct taxes or excises, they shall immediately inform the Executive power of each state, of the quota of such state, according to the census herein directed, which is proposed to be thereby raised: And if the Legislature of any state shall pass a law, which shall be effectual for raising such quota at the time required by Congress, the taxes and excises laid by Congress shall not be collected in such state.

IV. That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be ineligible to and incapable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall, respectively, be elected.

V. That the journals of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be published at least once in every year, except such parts thereof relative to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy.

VI. That a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published at least once in every year.

VII. That no commercial treaty shall be ratified without the concurrence of two thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate: And no treaty, ceding, contracting, or restraining, or suspending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them, or their, or any of their rights or claims to fishing into the American seas, or navigating the American rivers, shall be made, but in cases of the most urgent and extreme necessity; nor shall any such treaty be ratified without the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both Houses respectively

VIII. That no navigation law, or law regulating commerce shall be passed without the consent of two-thirds of the members present in both Houses.

IX. That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two-thirds of the members present in both Houses.

X. That no soldier shall be inlisted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war.

XI. That each state, respectively, shall have the power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining its own militia whensoever Congress shall omit, or neglect to provide for the same. That the militia shall not be subject to martial law, except when in actual service in time of war, invasion, or rebellion: And when not in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject only to such fines, penalties, and punishments, as shall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own state.

XII. That Congress shall not declare any state to be in rebellion without the consent of at least two thirds of all the members present of both Houses.

XIII. That the exclusive power of legislation given to Congress over the federal town and its adjacent district, and other places, purchased or to be purchased by Congress, of any of the states, shall extend only to such regulations as respect the police, and good government thereof.

XIV. That no person shall be capable of being President of the United States for more than eight years in any term of sixteen years.

XV. That the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Courts of Admiralty, as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish in any of the different states. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other Foreign Ministers, and Consuls: To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different states. In all cases affecting Ambassadors, other Foreign Ministers, and Consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party; the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction; in all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to matters of law only, except in cases of equity, and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, in which the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. But the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no case where the cause of action shall have originated before the ratification of this Constitution, except in disputes between states about their territory; disputes between persons claiming lands under the grants of different States, and suits for debts due to the United States.

XVI. That in criminal prosecutions, no man shall be restrained in the exercise of the usual and accustomed right of challenging or excepting to the jury.

XVII. That Congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, or manner of holding election for Senators and Representatives, or either of them, except when the legislature of any state shall neglect, refuse or be disabled, by invasion or rebellion, to prescribe the same.

XVIII. That those clauses which declare that Congress shall not exercise certain powers, be not interpreted in any manner whatsoever to extend the powers of Congress; but that they be construed either as making exceptions to the specified powers where this shall be the case, or otherwise, as inserted merely for greater caution.

XIX. That the laws ascertaining the compensation of Senators and Representatives for their services, be postponed in their operation, until after the election of Representatives immediately succeeding the passing thereof, that excepting, which shall first be passed on the subject

XX. That some tribunal, other than the Senate, be provided for trying impeachments of Senators.

XXI. That the salary of a judge shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office, otherwise than by general regulations of salary which may take place, on a revision of the subject at stated periods of not less than seven years, to commence from the time such salaries shall be first ascertained by Congress.

XXII. That Congress erect no company of merchants with exclusive advantages of commerce

XXIII. That no treaties which shall be directly opposed to the existing laws of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be valid until such laws shall be repealed, or made conformable to such treaty; nor shall any treaty be valid which is contradictory to the Constitution of the United States.

XXIV. That the latter part of the fifth paragraph of the 9th section of the first article be altered to read thus:—"Nor shall vessels bound to a particular state be obliged to enter or pay duties in any other; nor when bound from any one of the states be obliged to clear in another."

XXV. That Congress shall not directly or indirectly, either by themselves or through the judiciary interfere with any one of the states in the redemption of paper money already emitted and now in circulation, or in liquidating and discharging the public securities of any one of the states: But each and every state shall have the exclusive right of making such laws and regulations for the above purposes, as they shall think proper.

XXVI. That Congress shall not introduce foreign troops into the United States without the consent of two-thirds of the members present of both Houses.

PARIS, May 16.

FROM the 1st of January last to the 30th of April, 159 merchantmen have arrived at Rouen and Havre from England, 148 of which are English, seven French, and four Dutch. This number proves the amazing increase of the English trade in France, and shows that all the advantage is on the side of the former, since they even profit by the freight of the merchandizes, of which we take so great a plenty; a freight the more important, as the English ships which come to Havre and Rouen returning empty, the freight of the merchandize they bring is increased in proportion to the sum necessary to cover the expence of their return to England. The English, wiser than us, and guided by the true spirt of patriotism, take nothing of us in exchange for what our desire for every foreign commodity makes us receive with avidity.

June 15. The disturbances in Brittany increase daily; the resolution of government to send troops to that province, alarms the public very much; they are shocked at the idea of a civil war.

Three more deputies are arrived here from the Noblesse of Brittany with fresh representations; they wished to speak to the King himself, but received no other answer than that his Majesty would answer them when he had taken the advice of his Privy Council.

TREISTE, May 17.

TWO Turkish ships of war lately appeared in the Adriatic sea, which visited one French ship, and pillaged two others. As soon as it was known here, our two cutters went in pursuit of them.

WARSAW, May 17.

THE war department has sent General Potocki orders to post the troops of the Republic so that they may not be placed between the Russians and the Turks.

The account of a skirmish between a detachment of Russians and another of Polish troops, is confirmed. The Russians wanted to force away 200 Polish youths; General Potocki, hearing of this arbitrary proceeding, sent Colonel Bielak with seventy cavaliers, to hinder that violence; they came to an engagement, the Russians fell on the Polanders, and killed their Colonel; this enraged them, and they attacked the Russians so warmly that they killed a great number, and put the rest to flight.

CALCUTTA, (East-Indies) Dec. 29.

LATE advices received from Anga say, that a smart skirmish has taken place between Scindia and Ishmael Begh, in which the former was worsted and obliged to retire. Scindia's force consisted of 30,000 cavalry and 30 pieces of cannon; that of Ishmael Begh of about 12,000 and 80 field pieces. From the very small distance at which they were encamped, a decisive engagement was hourly expected to take place. We have since received accounts of a very complete victory being gained by the troops of Ishmael Begh over those of Scindia, at a place called Kinhurrah; it happened on the 3d of Rubbee ul owul. Four companies of a battalion, commanded by a Mr. Dubois in Scindia's service, were cut to pieces, and the Elephant on which Scindia himself was mounted, was killed during the engagement. Ishmael Begh had not at this time received any of the promised succours, and fought with a great inferiority of numbers; in the engagement his two principal firdars were killed, namely Hussein Aly Khawn, and Muckfood Aly Khawn, persons as much distinguished for their courage, as they were respected for their fidelity and prudence.

Late accounts from the Northern Circars mentions, that the eldest son of the late Ibrahim Beg, Nabob of Nirmul, was encamped with 15,000 men on the banks of the Krishna; but whether with any hostile intention or not could only be conjectured.

Tippoo, after considerably alarming the borders of the Carnatic, has suddenly changed his route, and has taken Chittatore, belonging to the Mahrattas, on the borders of the Nizam's country, His late hostile appearances, it seems, were merely meant as a feint to deceive the Mahrattas.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.

OUR frontier places are provided with provisions and ammunition for 30 months, and furnished with a sufficient number of troops and cannon.—Since the Grand Vizir's departure, every thing is quiet here; but the plague has re-commenced its ravages.

Yesterday a courier arrived here from Servia, with advices that 4000 Austrians having passed the Save to post themselves on our territory, were repulsed by our troops, and obliged to return, but their bridges being broken down by the troops who guarded the opposite shore, and who were afraid our troops would pass the river, they were all killed and made prisoners;—when the Caimacan, or Grand Vizier's substitute, was congratulated upon this advantage, he answered, that the Infidels had drawn this punishment upon themselves by breaking a peace which had lasted fifty years

A Spanish frigate is arrived here with an envoy from the King of Morocco, with 30,000,000 florins sent by his African Majesty to the Grand Signior to defray the expences of the present war.—The Deys of Algiers and Tunis, and even the Cheriff of Mecca, and many Arabian Princes, have sent a large supply in money to his Highness for the same purpose.

LEGHORN, May 28.

LETTERS form Spain confirm the accounts of the armaments making in all the ports as may be gathered from the following paragraph out of a letter from Cadiz.

"The ships of war which are ready for sea, including those of the line, amount in all to 62 sail which will form a respectable fleet; it is said that the Chevalar de Langara will have the command of it. The land forces are also augmenting, all the fortifications are repairing, and our garrison is to be augmented with six battalions of infantry; besides this, several corps of cuirassiers are upon the coast, to prevent any landing that may be intended. Similar orders are sent to all the ports in the kingdom.

STOCKHOLM, May 25.

SINCE the accounts we received the end of March, that the Russians were assembling forces and forming magazines on the frontiers of Finland, all our troops are in motion; they are arming all our galleys in haste, and most of our regiments are already on their march. On the 27th the King will go to Carlscroon to inspect the fleet, which has been augmented with some frigates and which is to be ready that day. The senate assembled yesterday, and entirely approves of all the measures taken by the King, and has intreated his Majesty to continue his dispositions for the defence of the kingdom.

LONDON, May 26.

Extract of a letter from Hull, May 22.

TWO pilot-boats are lately engaged by a Russian agent to cruize off Flamborough-Head well into the North seas, for the purpose of looking out for the Muscovite fleet, and to conduct them safe into the Downs. They will sail in about a week, and the Russians are expected to pass the Sound the last week of the present month, or at farthest the beginning of June."

May 28. The circumstance of our court having refused to permit any British ships to be let out as transports in the Russian service, attending their fleet to the Mediterranean, has been already mentioned; Sweden and Holland have already adopted the same measure; and by late letters from Copenhagen, we learn, that the court of Denmark hath laid the same injunction on their ship owners, not to engage in this service. This will prove no small disappointment to the views of the Empress, as it is much to be doubted whether she can venture to send out a fleet of such consequence as is meditated, without the help of foreign officers and sailors. The powers in the Baltic, who have any share in the Mediterranean trade, think very justly on this occasion, that it will be contrary to their interest to engage with Russia in this adventure, and by that lose all their advantages in the trade from the Straits of Gibralter to Smyrna and Constantinople, and run the risk of having many of their people destroyed, and forced into the worst of slavery by the Turks.

June 2. The chief object of the French monarch is the revolution he is about to make in his government, is to establish one supreme court, which is to be resident at Paris, or wherever the king is.

There is a very long preamble, in which his Majesty explains the original Constitution of the French monarchy, and announces his intention of restoring the present one to that form.

Though it evidently aims at extending his present powers in a very great degree, there is much plausibility through the whole

It is reported that the rebel pacha of Scutari has taken the title of duke of Albania, and has hoisted the Imperial flag.

When the amazing extent of what is called our Indian territories is considered; when we consider the great distance they are from this country; the necessity of a constant and increasing supply of European troops for their protection; the unhealthiness of the voyage; and the constant mortality among the seamen who engage in it; that the out numbering natives are every day improving in discipline and the use of firearms, and cannot but consider the English as in possession of a territory to which they have no right:—who from such premises can draw other conclusions, that this country will be found unable to supply the constant drain of men; and those dominions are held by us with the slippery tenure of an overgrasp; and that this castle in the air must inevitably pass from us, to the mortification and astonishment of those who from the pompous statement of an Indian budget, have been induced to with-hold their belief from what however is in train of being verified, that the territory, the revenue and the wealth of India will be, relative to Britain, purely ideal?

June 24 Monday the Marquis de Luzerne, the French Ambassador, waited on the Marquis of Carmarthen, formally, to enquire into the tenor of the articles of the provincial treaty, lately concluded at Loo, in Holland, between his Majesty and the King of Prussia. The same is expected to be demanded of the Duke of Dorset at Paris

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, June 11.

"Intelligence is just received in this city, that the Ottoman Porte has declared war against the King and the Republic, on pretence that Po and has furnished the enemies of his Sublime Highness with the necessaries for war, contrary to the Convention that subsists between the two powers; and unless the Russians and Austrians should cut them out work enough, the Turks will certainly enter this kingdom with the sword."

July 1. Accounts, it is said, are just arrived, that a large detachment of Imperial troops have had a rencountre with the advanced forces of the Republic of Venice, The object in contest was the passage of the Imperial troops through the territory of the Republic. This the Venetians resisted, and the resistance was followed by an immediate action.

A Congress, it is said, is very soon to meet under the mediation of Great-Britain, France and Russia, for settling the present disputes between the Imperial Court and the Turks.

The following is an extract of a letter just received from France.

"Although remonstrances innumerable have poured into Versailles without much effect, yet no civil war, an event much expected, has, or I believe will, take place. The firm behaviour of the inhabitants of Dauphiny and Britany have rather alarmed the Court; However, the Minister does not yet seem willing to recede. At Grenoble they acted in a manner very unexpectedly, for when the Duc de Clermont Tonnerre ordered the gates of the town to be shut, the peasants came down from the mountains, made a breach in the wall, entered the town, and seized the Courier that had the dispatches for the Court, which they opened; the second in command escaped to Valence, from whence he sent an account of the affair to Court; we since learn, that a number of soldiers, they say 300, were killed. The Bourgeois and the peasantry keep guard in the town of Grenoble. Although all this looks very terrible, I am of opinion the King will get the better. There is no fixed plan in this country for an effective opposition"

By the last dispatches from Paris, we are warranted to say, that the prime minister, with M de la Moignon will be shortly dismissed. It is not quite determined who shall succeed to the head of affairs; but the most probable conjucture is, that M. le Duc de Chatelet, formerly the Ambassor at this Court, will be the new Minister of France.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

THURSDAY last arrived at New-York from Falmouth the British Packet Sandwich and Queen Charlotte, with European advices to the 4th of July, which will be given in our paper of to morrow. We have only time to extract the following article from the London head of July 3.

"By a gentleman just returned from France, we give the following authentic intelligence: He was at Reins the 1st of June, the day on which the parliament was exiled, and finding that matters were coming to an extremity by the military being called to the assistance of the King's orders, he left the town by the advice of his friends; the forces at Reins were not sufficient to perform the task; expresses were sent for more troops, and a body of between ten and eleven thousand men marched for Reins, and encamped before the town, the gates being shut against them; they cut all the corn down which was grown near the city where they encamped. At eleven o'clock at night on the 2d of June, an attack was made on the city, and after throwing in a few bombs they forced the South gate, and the people defended themselves till upwards of eleven hundred were killed. He says throughout Britany, and the Provinces through which he passed, the freedom of conversation for their liberties was such, that he began to think himself in England. In Reins and many other towns the following were posted up in different parts of the Provinces: *Louis le severe, Roi de France, qui a donnez la libertie aux Americaines-et fait esclaves de son peuple?* ——Louis the severe, the present King of France, who has given liberty to America and made his own subjects slaves." In other places through which he passed was wrote in French, "No Parliament! No King!"

RICHMOND, September 4.

BY advices from France we learn, that the whole Province of Brittany are in arms and that the Nobles, to the amount of 500, had collected a body of 30,000 men, and armed them. That the greater part of the Nobility in France, joined to the principal Clergy, had united in remonstrating to the King, that if he will continue to pursue his measures, they are determined to RESIST—that on receiving this news his Majesty ordered all the forces that could be collected, immediately to march into Brittany, and resist the insurrection—That the commotions at Rennes, in Brittany, had lately worn so serious an aspect, that several regiments of infantry and one of cavalry had been stationed there to overawe the people—That a skirmish had actually happened in Brittany between the people and the military, in which some were killed, and several dangerously wounded on both sides.

*** To the subscribers of the Eidophusikon of moving pictures ——The Artist humbly appologizes to the ladies and gentlemen who are subscribers to the above, informing them he is at present possessed with a dumb ague, which attends him 8 hours in the day, therefore cannot bring forward his exibition till health permits, his principal machinest (or rather carpenter) is afflicted with a similar disorder, which when abated so as to give that satisfaction, the subscriber ardently wishes to do, he is resolved to pursue his present favourite scheme with that alacrity he first intended.

R. VILLIERS.

N. B. Any subscriber is (if for sat sfaction only) permitted to see the pictures and preparations at the Old Theatre.

For London,

THE SHIP

THOMAS,

ELC. VICKEREY, Master.

NOW lying at City Point, and one half of her cargo engaged, and is expected to sail by the first of October; will take in freight on liberty of consignment at seven pounds sterling per ton Apply to Messrs. Stott and Donaldson, or Messrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Petersburg; Mr. James Heron, or Mr. George Nicolson, in Richmond; or the subscriber

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, September 1, 1788

THE VIRGINIA

JOCKEY CLUB

RACES,

To be run at the BOLLING-GREEN,

WILL commence on the second Tuesday in October next, and it is expected that the members of the club will meet the day before the races begins, in order to settle some matters of importance to them. There will be several days racing, and there is no doubt but they will be equal to any ever seen in this country, as a considerable number of the first horses are now in training for them, and the best rules and regulations will be strictly observed.

Great attention will be paid to accommodate ladies and gentlemen that come a distance, for which purpose several very good houses (convenient to the race-field) will be opened.

JOHN HOOMES, Secretary to the Club.

Bolling-Green, August 26, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th of August last, a negro fellow by the name of GEORGE, but calls himself GEORGE LEWIS; he is a likely fellow and is very fond of *dancing* and playing of his antic tricks, and can play a little on the fiddle. He is about five feet five inches high, fond of dress, and wears a long que to his hair; his cloths I can't recollect, as he has a great variety of them, and of the best kind; he was raised in Col. Batt. Dandridge's estate, and formerly belonged to Mr. Barnett Webb of this city, and to Mr. Nicholas Johnson of New castle.

ROBERT RAWLINGS.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from carrying him out of this state at their peril.

R. R.

Richmond, September 2, 1788.

AUGUST 9, 1788.

THERE is now in the possession of the subscriber living in Louisa county, a black HORSE about 4 feet 10 inches high, hip shotten, branded on the near shoulder M. has a star in his fore-head, and a snip on his nose. Also an old saddle and bridle; the bridle appears to have been a waggon bridle from the make of it. Taken out of the possession of Richard Pearl, who is now in the publick jail in the city of Richmond.

(‖) THOMAS JOHNSON, jun.

TAKEN up in Mecklenburg, a bay MARE four feet six inches high, one hind foot white, neither docked or branded. Appraised to seven pounds.

THOMAS HAYES.

POETRY.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser, of Auguſt 16.

A FEDERAL SONG,

To the Tune of——"RULE BRITANIA."

I.

BEHOLD Columbia's empire riſe!
On freedom's baſe its pillars ſtand,
Supported by propitious ſkies,
And ſeal'd by her Deliv'rer's * hand.
Chorus.——*Raiſe, Columbia, raiſe thy voice;*
Union is thy noble choice.

II

Her heroes blood, her glorious pains,
Her toils are all rewarded now:
Montgom'ry's ſhade no more complains;
Warren's and Greene's conſenting bow.

III.

A federal ſyſtem ſcarce appear'd,
When baneful diſcord droop'd her head;
Licentiouſneſs no more was fear'd,
The damon loſt her native dread.

IV.

The hero, ſtateſman, and the ſage,
Matur'd this nobleſt work of man,
And HAMILTON's inſtructive page,
Illumes his fellow-patriot's plan.

V.

Proud Europe hence may learn, and ſee,
A Conſtitution ſelf control'd,
By wiſdom balanc'd, firm and free,
The dread and model of the world.

VI.

Columbia's grateful ſons, rejoice!
The Fed'ral Pillars firmly ſtand;
By your approving people's voice,
The only charter of the land.

* *Alluding to General* WASHINGTON's *ſubſcribing the Conſtitution, as preſident of the Convention.*

ANECDOTE.

Of the late KING of PRUSSIA.

A CORPORAL of the life guards, who was known to have a great deal of vanity, but at the ſame time to be a brave fellow, wore a watch-chain, to which he had affixed a muſket bullet inſtead of a watch, which he was unable to buy. The King being inclined one day to rally him, ſaid, "Apropos Corporal, you muſt have been very frugal to buy a watch; it is ſix o'clock by mine, tell me what it is by yours?" The ſoldier, who gueſſed the King's intentions, inſtantly drew the bullet from his fob, and ſaid, "Sire, my watch neither marks five nor ſix o'clock, but it tells me every moment, that it is my duty to die for your Majeſty." "Here my friend," ſaid the King, quite affected, "take this watch that you may be able to tell the hour alſo." And he gave him his watch, which was adorned with brilliants.

Will be Sold,

On the plantation whereon SAMUEL MAJOR, deceaſed, formerly lived in York county,

The 10th day of October next,

Twelve ſlaves, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN,

Belonging to the eſtate of the above deceaſed. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

RICHARD BOOKER, Adm'r

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A SYSTEM OF THE

LAW,

OF

MARINE INSURANCES,

WITH THREE CHAPTERS ON

Bottomry, Inſurances on Lives, and on Inſurances againſt Fire.

BY JAMES ALLAN PARK, ESQUIRE,
OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER AT LAW.

CONDITIONS.

THE work will make a handſome Octavo volume containing upwards of 600 pages, including the introduction and table of principal matters; to be printed with a neat type on good paper. The price to ſubſcribers will be TWO DOLLARS, bound and lettered, HALF A DOLLAR to be paid at ſubſcribing, and the remainder on delivery of the book. The price to thoſe who do not ſubſcribe will be HALF A GUINEA.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia.——And by THOMAS BREND, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Richmond, near the Market-Houſe, where a ſpecimen of the work may be ſeen.

RICHMOND, July 30, 1788.

THOMAS BREND,

Bookbinder & Stationer,

NEAR THE BRIDGE,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his buſineſs as uſual, in all its various branches; where merchants may be furniſhed with compleat ſets of account books, made and ruled to any pattern given; county court clerks and ſheriffs with books for their different offices, and all others with blank books of any ſort or ſize. He has juſt come to hand a collection of books on various ſubjects, all of which are American editions, and many of them neatly bound and lettered, the prices are as low as any Engliſh books of the ſame ſize. Among them

POEMS,

In one neat Pocket Volume, price only Six Shillings, handſomely bound and lettered, (although the Edinburgh copy ſold for Six Shillings Sterling in Blue Boards)

CHIEFLY IN THE

SCOTTISH DIALECT

BY

ROBERT BURNS,

The celebrated AYRSHIRE *ploughman.*

The peculiar merit of this work is ſufficiently evinced by the very numerous liſt of ſubſcribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition (there being not leſs than ſixteen hundred) among whom appears many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been preſented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news papers of this and ſome other States, viz. *Man was made to Mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Deſpondency, an Ode, &c. &c.* which have been univerſally admired.

Extract from the MONTHLY REVIEW, for December 1786.

"Theſe poems are chiefly in the comic ſtrain. Some "are of the deſcriptive caſt; particularly *Hallow e'en*, "which contains a lively picture of the magical tricks "that ſtill are practiſed in the country at that ſeaſon. "Sometimes they are in the elegiac ſtrain, among "which claſs the reader will find much of nature in "the lines to a mouſe, on turning up her neſt with "the plough, in Nov. 1785—and thoſe to a moun"tain-daiſy, on turning one down with the plough, "in April 1786. In theſe we meet with a ſtrain of "that delicate tenderneſs, which renders the Idylls "of Madam Deſhouliers ſo peculiarly intereſting.

"His ſimple ſtrain, artleſs and unadorned, ſeem to flow "without effort, from the native feelings of the heart. "They are always nervous, ſometimes inelegant, often natural, ſimple and ſublime; yet his verſes are "ſometimes ſtruck off with a delicacy, and artleſs "ſimplicity, that charms like the bewitching though "irregular touches of a Shakeſpear."

*** *I have printed Catalogues of the above Books.* T. B.

THE

AMPTHILL MILLS,

ARE in compleat order for manufacturing; and as the new crop of wheat is now coming in, merchants and others may be ſupplied with a quantity of flour or bread at a ſhort notice——Caſh is given for good wheat delivered at the mill, by

WILLIAM PENNOCK.

☞ *Who wants to hire two good negro* COOPERS.

AUGUST 19, 1788.

TREASURY OFFICE,

AUGUST 23, 1788.

THE money in the funds appropriated to the payment of intereſt on the military debt, will be divided among the holders of *thoſe warrants for the ſixth years intereſt on military certificates*, which ſhall be brought into this office to be regiſtered, between the date hereof, and the fourteenth day of October next as the law directs.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

LOUISA, Auguſt 4, 1788.

I CONCEIVE it may be neceſſary to caution all perſons from taking an aſſignament of my bond for fifty pounds given to HENRY GARRETT, of Louiſa county, the ſame being diſcharged.

1p CHRISTOPHER WOOD.

TAKEN up in Henrico county, in April laſt, two ſtrays, viz. A flea bitten gray MARE, and alſo a gray one. The flea bitten mare is about 12 or 13 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, no brand perceivable. Appraiſed to three pounds ten ſhillings. The gray is about 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, with a dark mane and tail, ſhod all fours, and branded on the near buttock W. Appraiſed to ſix pounds.

JOHN PRICE.

THE GOSPORT LOTS AND LAND,

BELONGING to the State, and not particularly reſerved for public uſe, will be expoſed to ſale on the premiſes on Monday the 15th of September next, for military certificates or other public ſecurities of this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of 6 per cent per annum, purſuant to a reſolution of the General Aſſembly of the 8th of January 1788. A credit of twelve months will be allowed to the purchaſers, on their giving bond with approved ſecurity. Some of the lots for ſale are contiguous to the river, and are amongſt the moſt valuable of that place. Few ſituations on the continent poſſeſs greater natural advantages for commerce than Goſport; and by being annexed to Portſmouth and enjoying the ſame harbour with Norfolk, it partakes of the advantages of eſtabliſhed towns. Theſe circumcumſtances and the probable revival of trade under the regulations of the general government afford a fair expectation that property here will be of very growing value.

ROBERT ANDREWS, Com'r.

Virginia, Auguſt 8, 1788

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE on the back ſtreet lately occupied by the Attorney General, and joining Mr. JOHN BROWN's. It has a good garden, cellar, and all neceſſary out houſes.

—ALSO—

A HOUSE near the Maſon's Hall, both of which will be let upon reaſonable terms by applying to

G. GALT.

Richmond, Auguſt 8, 1788.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the jail of Henrico county, the following runaways, viz. LUKE, hired to a Mr. Tucker, near Goochland courthouſe. HARRY, the property of Major Eggleſton, of Amelia. ISHAM, to Mr. Wm. Southall, and DICK, to Mr. James Southall, of Charles City. ISHAM, the property of Pettus Raglun, of Hanover. JOHN, belonging to the eſtate of the late Col. Nathaniel Dandridge, and MOLE, the property of Col. Wm. Dandridge, of Hanover.

*** The owners are deſired to apply for them immediately.

Richmond, July 23, 1788.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS,
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.